THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 18.7.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. One Dollar per Year,

Invariably in Advance. Mx months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONET sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, mostal money order, or draft on New

Fork, will be at the risk of the sender, AGENTS .- He employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally hourst and faithful; but persons who confide their animoriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the tabel on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

COPRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Hous-hold matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive gwompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuseries unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances quarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON FORT OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 24, 1887.

FORTHCOMING. ARTICLES

MARCHING THEOUGH ARKANSAS .-The Fight at Stewart's Plantation. By Gen. Albert T. Brackett, Colonel, 3d U. S. Cav.

LAYING A BRIDGE. - Some Interesting Recollections of an Army of the Potomac Pontonier, By Watter H. Parcells, Co. D. 50th N. Y. Engineers, Lewistown, Pa.

HOW NEW ORLEANS FELL.-A Graphic Sketch of the Opening of the Mississippi. By W. H. Welber, Co. H. 6th Mich., Lampasas, Tex.

A GIEL IN DIXIE,-A Child's War Experiences in the South. By Ada F. Strickland, Owensville, Ind.

** BUMMER WARFARE,"-A breezy sketch of an exciting adventure. By E. M. Downing, Co. B, 10th Ill., Latah, Wash. Ter.

PRISON AND ESCAPE.-A graphic narrative of experience in captivity. By Lieut. C. W. Keifer, Co. F. Veteran Battalion, 14th and 15th Ill., Leavenworth, Kan.

On Tuesday following Gen. Logan's death Post No. 20, Aurora, Ill., telegraphed Commander-in-Chief Fairchild \$100 for the benefit of Mrs. Logan. The Post thinks that it was the first one to vote money to Mrs. Logan.

GEN. SHERMAN has the right idea. He says that what the country needs first of all are gans-first-class high-power guns. If forts to mount them in when the emergency

THE re-election of Hon. L. E. McComas, Representative from the Sixth District of Maryland, is a piece of good luck for the comrades everywhere. There will be no more faithful friend of the soldier in the ready pensions. 50th Congress than Mr. McComas.

THERE is a great deal of solicitude on the part of a few Senators and Representatives lest the speculators who bought up the trade dollar lose a few cents on each. This is a matter of much more importance to some of them than the Government paying its just debts to the men who saved its life.

Capt. Malbro Frazier, of Philadelphia, recently called on the venerable Gen. Von Moltke, in Berlin. The Count spoke enthusiastically of Gen. Grant, whom he pronounced one of the very greatest commanders that ever lived. He also expressed admiration for Gen. Hancock.

THE Wood River Times, of Hailey, Idaho, hoists at its masthead the ticket for President in 1888, Mrs. John A. Logan; for Vice-President, Leland Stanford, and it proposes to fight it out on that line if it takes all Summer.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending Feb. 19, 1887, was as follows: Original, 954; increase, 600; reissue, 263; restoration, 91; duplicate, 24; accrued, 40; Act of March 3, 1883, 3; Order of April 3, 1884, 15; Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 4; supplemental Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 89; Mexican War Act, Jan. 29, 1887, 2; total, 2,085,

CANADA relies on the loss of her barley to help bring us to our senses. One of her publie men says that it "will make such a rise in the cost of beer that the enraged Germans will sweep the Gloucester fishing-fleet from the Ocean." Raising the price of beer is indeed an awful contingency, and it had escaped our attention. But is it not likely that somewhere in our 3,000,000 square miles of fertile territory we can-if we are pushed to it-find a little neck of land that will raise as good barley as the Bay of Quinty? It would seem so.

and Brooklyn in nominating our untiring clemency. comrade, Jos. W. Kay, for Commander of the Department of New York. In another column we publish his letter of declination, in which he states at length his reasons. These emply promised that the Nation "should do him honor, as everything connected with his course as a G.A.R. man does. He would make a splendid Department Commander, and we are in hopes to soon see him holding that high position.

VETERANS! MAKE REPLY.

Let the Press and Your Congressmen Hear From You.

Comrades of the Grand Army.

During the past four years the National Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic has labored to secure from Congress, among other propositions, such a liberalization of the pension laws as would remove from the almshouses of the country, by granting them pensions, the thousands of shattered and broken veterans who are now eking out a pauper's existence. The absolute justice of this demand has been unanimously affirmed over and over again by the National Encampment and by thousands of Posts

throughout the country. Last month the two Houses of Congress passed a bill to this effect; it was not so comprehensive, not so broad, not so just a bill as the Grand Army desired, but its effect would have been to at least remove from public pauperism those needy veterans now solely dependent on charity.

This bill has been vetoed by the President of the United States. Almost in th same week the Mexican pension bill, based on precisely the same principle, only more broad, and with less limitations and restrictions, was approved.

The death or removal to parts unknown of Surgeons, officers and comrades, during the more than quarter of a century since the beginning of the war, absolutely debars many of the survivors of the conflict with rebellion from producing the proof required by existing laws that their present disabilities arose from their army service.

Look around you, comrades, in your immediate neighborhood, and you will find on every hand, veterans of unquestioned record, or widows of comrades gone, whom you know to be amply deserving of pensions, but who are unable to obtain them under existing laws, because of some technicality in the record, or from loss of evidence.

If this veto is to stand; if the veterans do not make the air ring with their vigorous and emphatic protest, that the people may not fail to comprehend-then the end of pension legislation has come. If we cannot secure a pension law for the survivors of the late war as liberal as that enacted for the Mexican veterans; if we cannot secure 000 men who are reported as having been egislation to take a few needy ones out of we have the guns we can build ships and the poorhouses and save them from a pauper's grave, what hope for anything?

> If this veto is to stand, then the charity funds of the Posts and the public almshouses will be the only hope of any and all present or future dependent ones who have not al-

The Commander-in-Chief has asked as expression of opinion from the Posts of the Grand Army relative to this veto. Let it be prompt, sharp, emphatic. Let there be no delay or omission. Let every Post speak at its next meeting. Send one copy of the vote or resolutions to the Member of Congress from the district, and another copy to National Headquarters.

Some of the leading newspapers have declared that the "honest" soldier sentiment was in favor of the veto; in favor of the retention of 15,000 of their comrades in the onuper-houses of the land.

Let the veterans of the Grand Army make reply, and with such promptness and decisiveness as will emphasize their words.

Let no Post in the land fail to act at once. Yours, for justice,

GEO. S. MERRILL, Chairman, National G.A.R. Pension Committee. "GENEROUSLY BESTOWED."

Mr. Cleveland lays much stress upon the way the Government has "generously bestowed ""its bounty" upon those who saved its life and upon their dependent ones. We invite the President's attention to one

detail of this "generous bestowal." The young orphans of dead soldiers have generously bestowed" upon them the enor-

mous sum of \$2 a month! That is 6g cents a day!

Think of such "generosity!"

Six and two-thirds cents a day to provide a healthy, active child with clothes, copper toed shoes, dolls, playthings, medicines books, and tickets to Sunday-school excur-

Two dollars a month to buy the food to satisfy its healthy appetite and keep its busy In a previous issue we mentioned the flat- little feet and restless body protected against tering action of the Posts in New York City | the Winter's cold and every season's in-

> Yet the greatest of all our Presidents-in one of those inspired utterances which knit the heart of the whole people to him-solcare for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

> Had the father not given his life and strength for the country, would the child be pinched and starved now on \$2 a month?

PONGEVITY OF PENSIONERS. The soldier-hating papers are endeavoring to frighten the people over the long life en-

York World says, editorially: In 1822, nearly 40 years after the close of the Revolutionary war, which, it was estimated, less than 20,000 soldiers survived, there were on the pension list 12,331 names. Of the soldiers of the war of 1812, as we showed yesterday, 59,868 were pensioned under a law passed 56 years after the treaty of peace; over 20,000 of the survivors and widows were drawing pensions last year, 71 years after the end of the war, at a cost of \$1,725,985; and

400 new applications were actually received in 1885! The conditions under which survivors of the wars with Great Britain obtained pensions were very different from those which govern pensions now. All who were under arms for a few days in the militia were pensioned, and their widows, and this, owing to the predatory and unorganized character of these wars, brought in pretty nearly every man who was able to carry a gun. As many of them were very young, and as the widows themselves also received a pension, it has extended the continuance of the pensions over a long period of years. For example, nearly every able-bodied man, including boys of 10 or 12, who lived near Baltimore in 1814 responded to the call for men to de fend the city. They were present, we will say, though many were only guarding roads or bridges, or watching the flanks at the battle of North Point, where the British were turned back and their commander killed. They afterward returned home and took no further part in the war. They became entitled to a pension under the law which granted this to any who had served 14 days, or taken part in a battle, or to his

There was no telling how many of this kind of soldiers there were, for very little reliance can be placed on the statistics relating to the war of 1812. The War Department does not know with any degree of certainty even the number of Regular troops who were enrolled during the war, while as regards the militia all is chaos. About 471,000 men have proved that they served as militia during the struggle, which, with an estimated average of 33,000 Regulars, would make over 500,000.

Instead of there being 20,000 pensioners of the war of 1812 on the roll last year as the Word says, the report of the Commissioner of Pensions says that on June 30, 1886, there were 14,936, of whom but 1,539 were survivors and 13,397 widows. During the year which ended then 1,460 survivors and 4,177 widows were reported as having died or failed to apply for their pensions or were dropt from the roll.

The roll of pensioners who participated in the rebellion will diminish much more rapidly than that of the 1812 survivors. The reason is that the average term of service was vastly longer, and the hardships, dangers and bodily strains inconceivably greater. Comparatively few of the 1812 survivors were in the service more than a few weeks, or saw more than a single battle. The entire loss of the more than 500, in the service during the struggle, was only 1,877 killed and 3,732 wounded. The 32,000 men whom Grant commanded at Shilol lost 1,437 killed and 5,679 wounded. If we add to this the loss of Buell's army on the second day of the battle-263 killed and 1,816 wounded-we have a total loss in one engagement of 1,700 killed and 7,493 wounded, or more than the entire loss of the second war with Great Britain. In the battle of Antietam there was nearly twice the loss. In McClellan's Peninsular campaign there were more men killed and wounded than in all the fighting from Tippecanoe to New Orleans. The army which Grant led from the Wilderness to Petersburg lost five times as many as fell before the muskets of the British veterans.

It must be remembered all the time that perfectly well, able-bodied men were put on the rolls by the service-pension laws passed for the benefit of the survivors of the wars with Great Britain, while the present pension laws and the Dependent Bill only contemplate pensioning broken-down veterans. The difference is enormous.

The annual reports of the Commissioner of Pensions are fearful exhibits of the rate of mortality among those survivors of the war of the rebellion with which his office has to do. Thus, at the close of the fiscal year of 1885 there were 247,146 invalid pensioners on his roll, of whom 10,540 disappeared from the roll before June 30, 1886. or nearly 900 a month.

The death rate this year will be still higher than it was last year, and it will go on rising rapidly for the next decade, for most of the men who fought the war through are rapidly turning by their 50th mile post.

THE SOLDIERS SPEAK.

The Posts are responding by volley to Commander-in-Chief Fairchild's request to let their Congressmen hear from them They have waked up all over the country. and every mail that reaches Washington is loaded with resolutions from Posts and letters from comrades urging Congressmen to pass the bill over the President's veto. very large portion of the Congressional Rec ord each day is taken up by announcement of petitions from Posts and other soldier organizations to the same effect.

There has never been a more unanimous and earnest expression of sentiment by the Order at large than there is being made now in favor of the Dependent Bill.

It is a stunning reply to the wretched falsehoods of soldier-hating papers which have claimed all along that the veterans as a body are opposed to the bill.

GEN. GRANT'S BOOK.

We have received a few more copies of Gen. Grant's book, which we will furnish postage paid, at publisher's prices to anyone who desire them.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IN-

VALID PENSIONS. . The soldiers of the country were hardly prepared for the prompt and decisive action joyed by pensioners. For example, the New of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions on the President's veto of the Dependent Pension Bill. They had, indeed, expected that the Committee would in due time report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that it pass notwithstanding the veto, but they were not prepared for such ready and unanimous action, and for such an earnest and able controversion of the

President's arguments against it. The Committee's report is a document that every veteran and friend of the veterans can read with pleasure. It is masterful. More dignified in tone than the President's message, and a great deal more sinewy in its logic, it is such a presentation of the claims of the soldier upon the consideration of the ountry as must arrest the attention of every thinking man and command his respect. If

he is open to conviction it will convince him. The report meets the President's arguments at every point fairly and squarely, shows their unsoundness and sophistry, and demonstrates the superiority of the bill to every objection raised against it. Nothing is evaded, and there is none of the quibbling and shifty "flanking" that belittle the message. It opposes justice, good faith, and sound reasoning to expediency, sharp practice, and special pleading, and wins its case in every paragraph. It is such an argument that, addressed to an intelligent jury or a judge upon the bench against such an argument as the message, would win every time, and it will win with Congress and the American people. We shall not attempt to review it at length, for we want every reader to go over it carefully for himself and study its merits. It

will repay him. The names of the men who united in making the report should be known, that they may be honored for it. They are: Courtland C. Matson, of Indiana; Edwin B. Winans, of Michigan; Henry B. Lovering, of Massachusetts; William H. Neece, of Illinois; John A. Swope, of Pennsylvania; William P. Taulbee, of Kentucky; James N. Pidcock, of New Jersey; William W. Ellsberry, of Ohio; John S. Pindar, of New York; Edmund N. Morrill, of Kansas; Martin A. Haynes, of New Hampshire; James E. O'Hara, of North Carolina; John G. Sawyer, of New York; Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa; J. A. Loutitt, of California.

THAT "HEAVY BURDEN,"

The President and the soldier-hating papers make much ado over the heavy burden that the Dependent Bill will place upon the people of the country.

Who is bearing that burden now? The G.A.R. Posts and the State, Township and municipal treasuries of the

The G.A.R. Posts everywhere work incessantly and exhaust every means to gather up money to relieve the pressing necessities of the broken-down veterans of their neighborhood. There is not in the country, or in the world even, a better organized system of charity than that maintained by the G.A.R. Posts and their noble allies, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans. There are no more indefatigable

Yet, in spite of all they can do, they can relieve but a moiety of the sore distress around them. They see around them everywhere disabled comrades and their families it. who are suffering for the bare necessaries of life, who are too proud to accept the dole of charity, even from the hands of their comrades. Everywhere they see men who did the country splendid service, with the musket and saber, giving up the sore struggle for bread and drifting to the humiliating and distasteful shelter of the almshouse.

Every State in the East, North and West now has either built splendid homes for the disabled veterans and for their orphans, or has the same in course of erection. The money for all these, as well as that needed for the support of the veterans, either in them or in the County, Township and City poorhouse, is drawn from the people by di-

Why should not this heavy burden be lift- This is absurd. ed from the shoulders where it now rests and be put upon the stronger ones of the General Government, which had the benefit of the youthful strength and health of these now broken men?

CHAIRMAN MERRILL'S APPEAL. Instant in season and out of season in the service of his comrades, Gen. Geo. S. Merrill, Chairman of the National Pension Committee of the G.A.R., meets the veto emergency

with a ringing appeal to the comrades to make themselves heard in support of the This is now a pressing duty upon all comrades who are animated by a felling of Fraternity and Charity. If they want their disabled comrades rescued from the poorhouses, if they want the burden of supporting the disabled and dependent veterans lifted from

the G.A.R. Posts, and from the township and municipal treasuries, let them do at once as Comrade Merrill suggests: Write to their Congressmen urging the passage of the bill over the President's veto. Let them also express themselves in the newspapers of their locality, that the public may understand the justice of the measure and that it is earnestly desired by the soldiers every-

This latter is especially necessary. The soldier-hating papers everywhere are s poisoning the public mind with falsehoods in regard to the bill and its operation that it is very important that soldiers speak up at once in defense of it and tell the public The National Tribune's Valentine, the truth.

Now is the time to do it. Everybody turn out and open a volley that will silence this sputtering fire of misrepresentation and villification.

NEBRASKA SOLDIERS' HOME.

Hon. A.W. Agee recently introduced into the House of Reprentatives of Nebraska a bill to provide a home for disabled and dependent soldiers and sailors of the late war which has unusual merits. It passed the House with but one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Matmiller, of Butler County, who claims to have been a soldier. The bill provides that a tract of 640 acres of land shall be secured near some town or city, upon which shall be erected a home for the maintenance of honorably discharged ex-soldiers and sailors, marines and hospital nurses who served during the war of the rebellion and received honorable dis- in the army, but also gives them pensions charge. They must have enlisted from Nebraska or been residents of the State for two have not been injured. The length of service years previous to their application for admittance. Also, the wives and widows of such and the amount that he will receive varies 118th N. Y.; D. K. Calkins, E. 38th El.; C. D. Cassoldiers, sailors, marines, and hospital nurses | with the different countries, and are also and their children, under 15 years of age, frequently changed by law, so that we are C.D. Keekley, E, 22d Iowa; J. L. Linn, C. 6th Iowa; are eligible for admission. A central building is to be erected for the accommodation of these, and shall be under the control of five persons, three of whom shall be honorably discharged soldiers of the United States, and | The Post either ignorantly or wilfully states two members of the Woman's Relief Corps of Nebraska. The Governor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of this Board, a Commandant, who shall be an ex-Union soldier of the war of the rebellion. The board is to be instructed to plat a certain portion of the ground into lots of two and one-half acres each, upon which they shall erect houses suitable for the homes of such inmates and their families as are partially self-sustaining, and shall supply them with aid in gaining a livelihood.

This is a most admirable provision throughout, and reflects great credit upon the comrades of Nebraska who have devised the plan and secured its adoption by the Legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S DEPENDENT LAW. Comrade E. B. Hurst, of Enfield, N. H., sends us a copy of the law passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire for the relief of the destitute veterans of that State. It reads as follows:

An act for the relief of poor persons who have served in the army or navy of the United States, and their dependent families.

Sec. 1. Whenever any person resident of this tate, not under guardianship who has been honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, shall from any cause become poor and unable to provide maintainance for himself and dependent family, such person, his wife, widow, or minor children, or such of said children as are unable to maintain themselves shall be supported at the public expense in the town or city of their abode, at their home, or such place other than a town or County almshouse, as the Selectmen or Overseer of the poor may think right and proper in said town or city. Sec. 2. The necessary expense of such maintain-

ance shall be paid by the town or County, liable under existing laws for the support of such soldier

Here we see the principle of the dependent soldiers bill fully recognized, and most honorably. New Hampshire does not limit her justice to those who served in her own regiments, but is moved by a more just and generous spirit. She supports every ex-soldier or sailor who now needs support, without reference to what State he went out from. She took upon herself, in the most praiseworthy manner, a duty that did not rightfully fall on her shoulders, but upon the broader ones of the Nation whom these broken-down men had helped save at the expense of their own health and strength.

NO REASON.

Had the Dependent Pension bill been signed it is very probable that some undeserving men would have been benefited by

It is absurd to say that this was any reason for refusing to sign the bill.

If the President is determined to sign no bills that will by any chance favor undeserving men, he had better empty his inkstand and throw away his pen, for he will never

There was never a general beneficiary bill passed that did not give unworthy men an advantage which they should not have had and there never will be. It is inevitable, in the very nature of things, that in general legislation men will be benefited who should not receive anything.

Shall 99 worthy and deserving men be denied their rights because one unworthy one may get that to which he has no claim?

According to Mr. Cleveland's reasoning a Paymaster in the army would be justified in refusing to pay a regiment of fighting men because he would have to pay also a

half-dozen skulkers and cowards.

THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has always favored the Mexican Pension bill. It is but a make to the survivors of the gallant men who carried our flag in triumph to the Halls of the Montezumas. They gained for the Nation an empire of magnificent territory, which has brought our people incalculable

When we think of California, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico it does not seem that the Nation ought to begrudge a few dollars a month to the survivors of the followers of Scott, Taylor, Fremont and Kearney.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S only criticism upon the President was for recognizing a just principle, when it benefited a great body of veterans south of Mason & Dixon's line, and denying the same relief to a still greater body of ex-soldiers who reside north of the Potomac and Ohio.

GEN. LOGAN'S PICTURES. We will send an excellent photograph of en. Logan, cabinet size, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, and one 104 x 12 splendid ikeness on receipt of \$1.50.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE, soldier's friend, May thy influence never end; Thy circulation never cease, Till every soldier rests in peace. Pardon the warmth of a soldier's heart, For another year I send the "scrip,"

For another year I send the "scrip,"

Hurrah for The TRIBUNE, "tiger, zip!"

-WALTEE S. LOVEJOY, Danvers, Mass, In its virulent attack upon "a bill to make

The bill * * * institutes a new and radical departure in pension legislation. Hitherto, not only in the United States, but also in every other country which maintains an army pension list, the funda-

This is simply untrue, which the editor of The Post knows, if he is reasonably well-

informed on the subject on which he writes. Every nation in Europe not only pensions its soldiers for wounds or disability incurred after a certain length of service, even if they before the soldier is entitled to a pension, unable to give a reliable schedule of servicepensions, but no well-informed man will deny that every nation recognizes and acts upon this principle. Therefore the editor of

STATUS OF THE BILL. The House of Representatives have set to-day, Thursday-Feb. 24-for considering the passage of the Dependent Pension Bill over the President's veto. An interesting and exciting time is anticipated, for the friends of the bill are very much in earnest, as the unanimous report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions shows. The result cannot be foretold. The vote on the bill at its first passage was more than two-thirds, but it is not known how many of those who then supported it will continue to do so in face of the President's

We shall hope for the best.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Departments of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana have vigorously denounced the President's veto of the Dependent Bill, and called upon Congress to pass it over his veto. Other Departments, which will shortly meet, will doubtless take similar action. "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!"



Poor old wife speaks: "O, dear, if there were only a few dollars in the house to get you some medicines and proper food, you could be made much more comfortable. Perhaps we will get them after all. The President says something about a 'partling benefaction of a grateful people.' But, dear me, how afraid I am that we will have to part before the 'benefaction' reaches us!"

PERSONAL.

President Cleveland last week sent to the Senate the nomination of Capt. Adolphus W. Greely, of the 5th Cav., to succeed Gen. Hazen as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General. The appointment meets with commendaion on all sides, for aside from the fact that he was aged 42. He was a member of Co. D. 103d Ill., and the ranking officer of the Signal Corps his promotion is regarded as a fitting recognition of his services in the Arctic regions. Gen. Greely is a native of Massachusetts, from which State he entered the volunteer service at the outbreak of the rebellion, ulisting as a private in Co. B, 19th Mass., July 26, 861. On March 18, 1863, he was appointed Second entenant in the Sist U. S. C. T., and at the close of the war was mustered out of the volunteer service with the brevet rank of Major. He was made a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army March 7, 1867, and attached to the 36th Inf. He was transferred to the 5th Cav. July 14, 1867, and July 6, 1871, was detailed as Special Signal Officer. He was on duty in the Signal Office until the Summer of 81, when, with his small company of followers, he started on his memorable voyage to the Arctic regions which has made him famous the world over. The story of the hardships and sufferings of the survivors of that expedition and their relief in

1884 by Commander Schley's expedition is still fresh

in the minds of all.

Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth. is insane. A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says that the House of Representatives was thrown into great excitement by an attempt of Corbett, one of were eloquent, full of tender pathos and lofty the door-keepers, to shoot another door-keeper, tribute to the great soldier and statesman, Ben. Williams. He confronted Williams with a Those who spoke were Messrs. Thomas, Henrevolver and threatened to take his life. A few derson, Plumb, Cannon, Springer, Adams, minutes later he pointed his pistol at Sergeant at-Arms Norton and also at Mr. Conrad, member McKinley, Butterworth and Anderson (Ohio), from Nemaha County. He was a member of the Randall, Jackson and Osborne (Pa.), Hendersmall repayment that the Government can | company that captured Booth in a barn in Mary- | son (Iowa), Holman (Ind.), Rogers (Ark.), land in the latter part of April, 1865, and Corbett, who Daniel and Brady (Va.), McComas (Md.), religion, shot Booth through a crack in the barn, and Goff (W. Va.), Caswell (Wis.), O'Hara He afterwards claimed that he was inspired by God | and Cox (N. C.), Symes (Colo.), Perkins (Kan.), to kill Booth. He has always been considered singular, but never dangerous, though he frequently had spells when he had to be watched. For seveal years past he has been a resident of Cloud County. and now resides in a sod house on a farm about nine miles from Concordia, Being in a destitute condition, he was elected one of the doorkeepers of people of Texas. The President vefoed the the House when the Kansas Legislature convened. He attracted the curlosity of all visitors to the House, and never hesitated to tell the story which has made him famous. His conduct was never out of the way until the occurence related above, and had he not been promptly arrested by the City Marshal he would undoubtedly have killed some one. He has always been fanatical on the subject | Co. H, 2d N. J. Cav.; Mary, mother of Chas. of religion, and had recently been taking part in Parrott, Co. C, 12th Mass.; Mary, widow of the Salvation Army meetings, which are said to have crazed him. He refuses to say anything except that he believes there was an effort among some ex-rebels to kill him. He was pronounced insane and ordered to be placed in an asylum.

A Chicago dispatch says: Mrs. Logan, accompanied by her son, arrived in this city yesterday, and will be the guest of Col. R. S. Tuthill during her 10 or 12 days' visit to Chicago. Mrs. Logan comes principally to qualify as administratix of her husband's estate, but it is probable that she may also come to a decision as to a burial and monumental site for the deceased General, Col. Tuthill said to a reporter that although he had not then had any conversation with Mrs. Logan on the L. A. subject, he feels sure that she will select a site in Chicago for the burial of her husband. She would, however, be left entirely free to make her own home in Washington during the three years that

will make occasional visits to Chicago. A finer audience than that which listened to Rev. Mary J., sister of De Witt Gilbert, Co. G. 89th A. Blackburn's lecture on Gen. George H. Thomas | N. Y.; Robert Potts, Co. F, 3d N. J.

and the Army of the Cumberland never gathered in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis. Not only were the members and friends of George H. Thomas paupers," the Mugwump New York Evening | Post of the Grand Army well represented, but the itizens generally turned out in a way that testified most flatteringly to the standing of the boys of '61, Mr. Blackburn is a citizen of Lafayette. He enlisted in the Union army when a boy and served four years as a private. A bullet struck him as he was kneeling, making three wounds. He was mental condition of every such grant from the pubformerly Chaplain of the Indiana Department of lie Treasury has been death or disability incurred

the G.A.R. There are to be grand Logan Memorial services in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music. Senstor Cullem will deliver the oration, Henry Ward Beecher will read the Scriptures, and the Amphion Society will have charge of the musical exercises, with a chorus of 100 trained voices. Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles, whose "Oration" on Loganpublished in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE-attracted widespread attention, has been invited to contrib-

Fifty out of the 133 Members of the Nebraska Legislature served in the Union army. The folowing are their names and regiments: Senate-S. W. Burnham, Co. C. 17th Me.; W. H. Conger, F. per, D, 1st Del. Cav.; L. W. Colby, B, 8th Ill.; J. M. Higgins, B. 18th Iowa; C. A. Holmes, F. 29th Wis.; T. J. Majors, Major, 1st Neb.; C. W. McNamar, I. 83d Ill.; H. H. Shedd, F. 45th Iowa; Bruno Tzshuek, Captain, Engineers. House-A. V. Cole, Co. E. 4th Mich., Co. G, 6th Mich, Cav.; H. C. Minnix, F, 125th Itt.; James A. Cope, E. 12th Wis.; C. H. Norris, G. 2d Neb.; Henry Bick, D. 9th Wis.; John E. Wilson, G, 114th Ill.; Samuel L, Cannon, H, 2d Neb.; John R. Nichol, A, 39th Iowa; Charles F. Eisley, A, 2d Neb.; N. M. Satchel, F. 10th Iowa; J. A. Dempster, I, 52d Ill.; H. C. Russell, H. 2d Iowa; W. S. Randall, C. Sth Iowa; S. W. Thornton, C. Sth Iowa; H. C. Andrews, D. 8th Iowa Cav.; T. J. Alexander, M. 6th Pa. Cav.; J. C. Yutzy, C. 8th Pa.; William H. Diller, 3d battalion, Pa. Reserves; Albert Wilsey, C. 147th Ill.; Wm. Newton, G. 56th N. Y.; Jerome Shamp, H, 12th Ind. Cav.; Franklin Sweet, E, 62d Pa.; Morgan Crane, B, 9th Iowa; Matt. Miller, F, 48th Wis.; John W. Dickinson, B. 43d Wis.; G. W. Lord, B, 9th Wis.; J. H. Cameron, C, 2d Wis. Cav.; Harland Baird, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Iowa Cav.; Otto Abrahamson, E. 10th Ill.; A. G. Bailey, F. 169th N. Y.; J. M. Wardlaw, band, 20th Ill.; J. M. Fuller, B, 11th Ill.; A. P. McKenna, G, 61st Ohio; B. M. Aiken, 33d Ohio; C. J. Harrison, F. 13th Ill.; John Peters, D. 10th III.

Senator Warner Miller, the only private soldier who ever sat in the United States Senate, is being talked of for the Republican nomination for Gov-

Capt. J. B. Foraker, who has been twice elected Governor of Ohio, is being urged to accept a renomination, but he declines. He gives two reasons, the first being that the time-honored practice in Ohio is two terms for the Governor, and the next is that he cannot support his family on the Governor's salary of \$4,000 a year, and that his duty to hem demands that he return to the practice of his

Miss Maud Banks, daughter of Gen, Banks, is now playing "Parthenia," in "Ingomar," in the smaller cities of Pennsylvania. She is very pleased with the profession that she has adopted, and there is good reason for believing that she will attain

MUSTERED OUT.

SHERARD,-Alexander Sherard, Co. H. 1st Mo. M., died at his residence near Ravenna, Neb. Jan. 28, aged 50. He was a member of Cedar Mountain Post, No. 220, Department of Nebraska BROWN.-At Ipava, Ill., Jan. 16, Capt. Samuel H Brown, from the effects of a sunstroke received while in line of duty near Jackson, Miss., in 1863. He enlisted in the Summer of 1862 as a private in Co. I, 102d Ill., but was soon made Captain. He led his company in two charges on the rebel works at the battle of Mission Ridge. A braver, kinder man never drew sword. FERRELL.-Henry Ferrell, Co. H. 80th Ind., died

at Winslow, Ind., Dec. 24, 1886. He was a good soldier and citizen and was followed to his last resting place by a large concourse of people. WILSON.-Died at the Hospital of the National Military Home, Montgomery Co., O., Feb. 7, Edward J. Wilson, U. S. Navy, aged 85. He was born near Boston, Mass., in the Fall of 1801. He was a commide of Veteran Post, No. 5, Depart-

Mason,-At North Lawrence, Kan., Jan 28 samuel M. Mason, formerly of Pottsville, Pa., aged 42. He served during the war in Co. I, 7th Pa. Cav.; also five years in Co. B. 5th U. S. Cav., and five years in the 6th U. S. Cav. He was a in good standing of Cal Wood Post, G.A.R., of Valentine, Neb. Darling.—Capt. Rufus K. Darling died in Lima, O., Jan. 20, aged 47. He entered the service as a Sergeant in Co. B, Sist Ohio, Aug. 30, 1861, and was

mustered out July 21, 1865, as Captain. He was a gallant soldier, a good citizen, a kind and affecionate husband and father, an earnest and con-CURRIER.-At Manchester, N. H., Dec. 18, 1886 William H. Currier. He was a member of Co. I. 1st Vt. Cav., and served three years. For the past 22 years he resided in Manchester, N. H. He was nighly respected citizen, and an honored member of Louis Bell Post, No. 3, G.A.R., of that city. Widelg.-At Baldwinsville, N. Y., June 31, Jack-

son D. Widrig, of consumption contracted in the army. He was a member of Post Moses Summers, at Baldwinsville. He served in the 185th N. Y. RINGOLD.-At Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 31, Sergeant Charles Ringold, Co. E, 8th Ps. Cav. "Ringold" was an assumed name he had before the war, received while traveling with a troop of minstrels. His true name was William McCofferty. NORTHCUT.-Near Winchester, Ill., Edward Northeut, aged 75. He was a hero of three wars, having served in the Black Hawk, the Mexican and the late war. In the Mexican war he ved in Capt. Montgomery's company, Co. H, 1st In the late war he served in Co. B, 10th Ill. He was for many years badly crippled with rheumatism, but he had not been able to get a pension,

STINE. - Nov. 23, 1886, at Minneapolis, Minn., after

n illness of nearly two years, Capt. Jacob P. Stine,

was a prisoner at Andersonville II months, where he contracted the disease which, after years of sufring, caused his death. He was a member of Geo. Lyle.-Joseph W. Lyle, a member of Curran Pope Post, No. 47, of the Department of Kentucky, ited Feb. 3 at Shelbyville, Ky. He entered the errice Sept. 23, 1861, in the 15th Ky., and was on the front lines until the expiration of the term of service of that regiment in January, 1865. From a private he rose, by gallant service, to First Lieuenant of Co. A, which he commanded through the tlanta campaign. No truer or more patriotic man, or boy rather, for he was just 18 years old when he enlisted, was in the service.

KELLOGO, -At Coffeyville, Kan., Jan. 4, James Kellogg, Junior Vice Commander-elect of Coffeyville Post, No. 153, G.A.R., Department of Kansas. He was a member of Co. E, 5th Iowa, and a much respected citizen of the community. His emains were followed to the grave by the members of the Post and many sorrowing friends.

49TH CONGRESS.

An Epitome of Last Week's Proceedings. Last week the House devoted one day's session to the delivery of eulogies upon the character of Gen. John A. Logan. The speeches Rowell, Payson, Hitt, Lawler and Ward (Ill.), Pettibone (Tenn.), Haynes and Gallinger (N. H.), Buchanan, (N. J.)

THE SEED-BILL VETO. Both Houses of Congress passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the distribution of grain and other seeds among the drouth stricken bill and the House refused-ayes, 83; nayes, 159-to pass the bill over the veto.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS. The following House bills were passed by that body and sent to the Senate: Joseph M. Potter, Corporal, Martin's N. J. battery; Giles Wright, Co. M. 3d N. J. Cav. : Peter Hoffman. Alfred Corbett, Co. F. 15th Me.; Richard Foreman, Co. D. 151st N. Y .: Mary, widow of Wm. H. Tarbell, Lieutenant, Co. D, 76th N. Y.; Thomas Weekley, Co. E, 14th W. Va.; Missouri, widow of Reuben W. Anderson, Co. A, Sth Ky.; Mary, widow of John Kaylor, Co. C. 4th Ill.: Joseph Jones, Co. C. Ist Tenn. Cav.; Sarah A., mother of - Jones, Co. C, 9th Ky.;

Henry P. Reed, Co. D. 4th Pa. The following heretofore passed by the Senate were passed by the House and sent to the President: Henry Lafuer, Co. A. 181st Ohio, Caroline E., widow of James E. Pratt, 53d Mass.; Nancy C., widow of Jeptha N. Smith, Georgia

Militia, war 1812; John Duffy, Co. L, 1st Ohio The following heretofore passed by the House were passed by the Senate and sent to the President: Elenor C. Ranson, Los Angeles, Cal., choice and would probably make up her mind dur- nurse, \$12; Charles, father of Milton Riddle, ing her present stay. Mrs. Logan will make her Co. G. 18th Ky; William McFadden, service not mentioned; William Reddick, Captain, Co. Maj. Tucker, her son-in-law, is stationed here, but B, 33d Ohio, \$24; Henry Meride, Co. D, 6th N. Y. H. A.; Isaac Askie, Co. C, 37th U. S. C. T.;